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ABSTRACT

This study was initiated to provide the Vermont Employment Service with facts pertaining to the characteristics of unemployment compensation benefit exhaustees and their labor force participation once their benefit entitlements were exhausted. To obtain the necessary data, 686 exhaustees were contacted and informed of the availability of short-term employment under the Supplementary Training and Employment Program (STEP). Responses were registered on questionnaires completed by interviewers whenever exhaustees made contact with a local office. A series of three notifications were given concerning the STEP program in order to increase participation. Analysis of 393 usable returns revealed that: (1) 54 percent of the claimants were males and 46 percent were females, (2) 56.6 percent were skilled in blue collar or industrial occupations, (3) 60.6 percent were 45 years of age or older, (4) 16.5 percent were employed full-time subsequent to exhausting benefits, (5) 24.8 percent were unemployed but not looking for work with 62.2 percent indicating retirement as a reason for nonparticipation, (6) 38.7 percent were unemployed and seeking full-time work while 12.7 percent were unemployed and seeking part-time work, (7) 10.6 percent were receiving welfare payments, (8) 7.3 percent were employed part-time, and (9) 52.4 percent were primary wage earners. (SN)

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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**WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE
WHEN THEY EXHAUST
WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION BENEFITS ?**

**A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF 396 EXHAUSTEES AS TO**

- **LABOR FORCE STATUS**
- **WELFARE STATUS**
- **AGE, SEX AND OCCUPATION**

RESEARCH & STATISTICS SECTION

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY

This special study presents the characteristics of unemployment compensation claimants who exhausted 39 weeks of unemployment compensation benefits. In brief this study found that:

- 0. 54% were males and 46% were females.
- 0. 56.6% were skilled in industrial or "blue collar" occupations.
- 0. 60.6% were 45 years of age or older.
- 0. 16.5% were employed full-time subsequent to exhausting benefits of which 49.2% reported their new job was better than the job held before becoming unemployed.
- 0. 24.8% were unemployed but not looking for work with 62.2% indicating retirement as the reason they were not active jobseekers.
- 0. 38.7% were unemployed and seeking full-time work while 12.7% were unemployed and seeking part-time work.
- 0. 7.3% were employed part-time while of those so employed 3.0% were seeking full-time work.
- 0. 52.4% were primary wage earners of which 37.2% were unemployed and seeking full-time work; 18.8% employed full-time; 10.2% employed part-time; 12.1% unemployed and seeking part-time work, while 21.7% were unemployed but not looking for work.
- 0. 10.6% were receiving welfare payments of which 76.2% were men, and 23.8% women.

INTRODUCTION: As of the end of 1970, Vermont was one of nine states (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Washington) which provided for additional weekly benefits which were payable during periods of high level unemployment. The Vermont Law contained a provision that whenever the insured unemployment rate exceeded 7% for four consecutive weeks, claimants who exhausted their regular benefit entitlement of 26 weeks, would be eligible to receive additional weekly benefits for up to a maximum of 13 weeks. The actual number of weeks of benefits an individual claimant could receive depended upon the period of high level unemployment. When the insured unemployment rate fell to 7% or less for four consecutive weeks, the eligibility period for high level unemployment benefits was ended.

These existing high level unemployment benefit provisions were changed due to the enactment of Number One of the Acts of the 1971 General Assembly, approved on January 14, 1971. This Act adopted the provisions of Public Law 91-373 relative to extended unemployment compensation benefits during periods of high level unemployment either in Vermont or for the Nation as a whole. Unemployment compensation claimants exhausting regular benefit entitlement of 26 weeks would be entitled to receive an additional 13 weeks of extended benefits whenever either of the following two conditions were met:

- A. National High Level Unemployment "Trigger." A period of high level unemployment would begin after January 1, 1972 whenever the seasonally adjusted national insured unemployment rate for each of three months equalled or exceeded 4.5%.

Following a minimum period of 13 weeks, the national period of high level unemployment would end whenever the seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate for the nation dropped below 4.5% for each of three months.

- B. State High Level Unemployment "Trigger." A period of high level unemployment in Vermont would begin after October 11, 1970 whenever the insured unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for the current week and the 12 preceding weeks equalled or exceeded 4% and equalled or exceeded 120% of the average insured unemployment rates for the corresponding 13 weeks in each of the preceding two calendar years. Following a minimum period of 13 weeks, the high level unemployment period in Vermont would end whenever the 13 week average insured unemployment rate fell below 4% or was less than 120% of the average insured unemployment rate for the corresponding 13 weeks in each of the preceding two calendar years.

The costs of such extended benefits during periods of high level unemployment are financed on a 50/50 basis by the State and Federal government under either a national or state trigger. The state share of the costs are met from Vermont's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund in the same manner as costs of regular benefit payments.

PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY: During the week ending December 19, 1970, the average unemployment rate in Vermont for the current week and 12 preceding weeks reached 4.04% and was 222% above the average insured unemployment rate of 1.815% for the corresponding 13 weeks in the preceding two calendar years. As a result, a period of high level unemployment was "triggered on" and extended benefits were first payable for the week beginning January 3, 1971. Claimants eligible for such extended benefits must have exhausted their entitlement to regular benefits of 26 weeks during their current benefit year and not be eligible for regular benefits in a new benefit year. Such eligible claimants were entitled to an additional 13 weeks of extended benefits or a total of 39 weeks of both regular and extended benefits.

The first claimants exhausting entitlement to both regular benefits and extended benefits were recorded in early April 1971. In view of what appeared to be an extended period of higher unemployment levels than were experienced in 1969 and 1970, questions were raised as to whether or not a total of 39 weeks of benefits represented an adequate period of eligibility.

The primary purpose of this study is to provide the facts as to the characteristics of these exhaustees and what happened to them in terms of labor force participation once their benefit entitlement was exhausted. No statistics have been included in this study as to duration of unemployment of such claimants subsequent to exhausting benefits. As explained in the "Methodology" several contacts with exhaustees over an extended period were necessary to assure a representative response rate. Under such circumstances statistics which attempted to measure duration of unemployment following exhaustion of benefits would not accurately reflect a

true length of unemployment for individual exhaustees.

While it has been impossible to assemble the facts concerning all claimants who exhausted 39 weeks of benefits, it is felt that the information presented in this study, which is based upon a sample of exhaustees, can result in some valid conclusions.

METHODOLOGY: Through June 2, 1971, a total of 725 claimants had exhausted entitlement to both regular and extended benefits. Of this total, 686 were residents of Vermont and filing for extended benefits within the state. The remaining 39 claimants were those who were residents of other states and Canada, and who were filing claims in communities outside of Vermont, and who were eligible for extended benefits as provided in Vermont Law.

All of the 686 Vermont exhaustees were contacted and informed of the availability of short-term employment which was available under the Supplementary Training and Employment Program (STEP). This Manpower Program was originally designed to provide short-term employment for graduates of training courses unable to find immediate full-time employment during a period of economic downturn. The regulations of the STEP Manpower Program were revised to include as eligible for temporary employment assistance, individuals who had exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits. All exhaustees were advised by mail of the existence of this manpower service and whenever one of the exhaustees contacted a local office, an employment service interviewer completed the questionnaire shown in the appendix of this report. As the initial response to this notification was considerably less than anticipated, all exhaustees who had not indicated an interest in the STEP program were again notified and additional questionnaires completed. As the response to the second request was again less than would be expected, the

questionnaire along with a letter was mailed to all exhaustees not responding to the first or second notification concerning the STEP program.

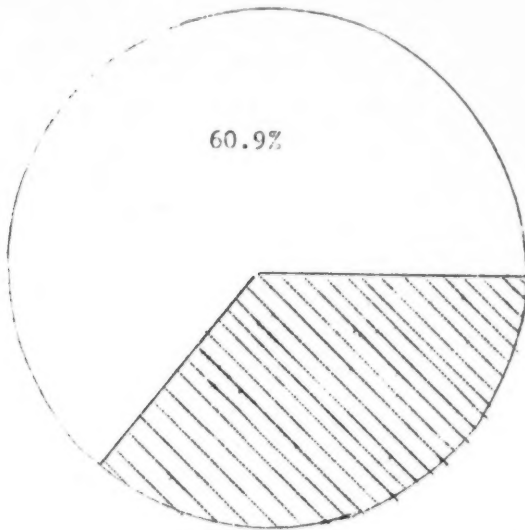
All available questionnaires were edited for accuracy of reported information and were key-punched for tabulation by this Department's Computer Section. It will be noted that this report contains some information not included in the questionnaire in the appendix. Such items as sex, age, occupation and weekly benefit amount were already available in the Computer-housed benefit history file containing an individual record for each claimant. The information needed for the exhaustees was obtained by matching of Social Security Numbers on the questionnaire with Social Security Numbers in the benefit history file.

As shown in Table I, of the 686 exhaustees surveyed, 418 or 60.9% returned survey forms either during the notification concerning STEP or as a result of the supplementary contact by mail. Of the total questionnaires available, close to 95% were sufficiently completed and valid that they could be used as a basis for this study. Useable questionnaires represented a sample of close to 58% of the total exhaustees surveyed.

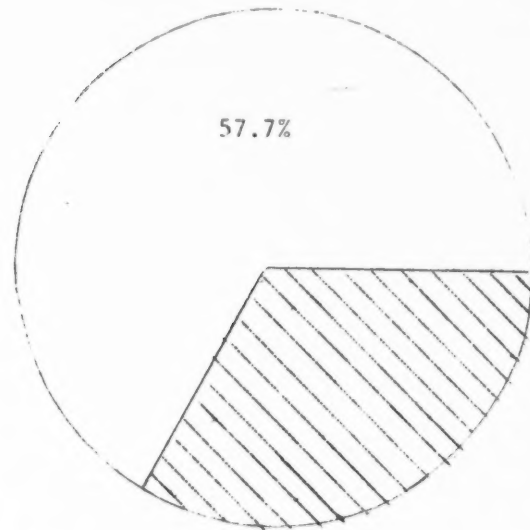
The response by local office area indicated considerable variation. However, in only St. Johnsbury and Burlington areas was the response rate and rate of useable questionnaires under 50%.

CHART 1

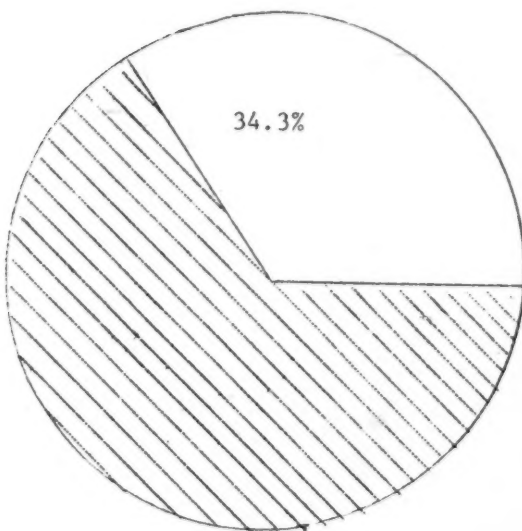
COMPLETED SURVEY FORMS RETURNED
— BY EXHAUSTEES
% OF ALL EXHAUSTEES SURVEYED



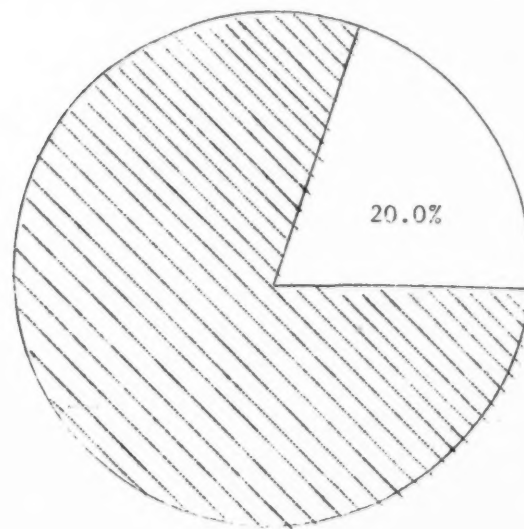
SURVEY FORMS THAT WERE
USEABLE
% OF ALL EXHAUSTEES SURVEYED



EXHAUSTEES INCLUDED IN
SURVEY AS % OF EXHAUSTEES
THROUGH OCT 31, 1971



SURVEY FORMS THAT WERE USEABLE
% OF EXHAUSTEES THROUGH OCT 31, 1971



LXHAUSTEES BY SEX: Of the 396 claimants who exhausted 39 weeks of benefits and for whom useable questionnaires were available, 214 or 54% were males and 182 or 46% were females. As shown in Table II, the largest concentrations of female exhaustees were in the Brattleboro area (75.0% female), Newport area (68.2% female) and in Middlebury area (64.0% female). Measured in terms of the total of 182 females included in the study, Springfield, Burlington and St. Albans accounted for 103 of the female exhaustees. The incidence of female exhaustees in any local area will be governed to a major extent by concentration of firms employing large numbers of female workers. Such is the case in the areas previously mentioned.

Well over half of the exhaustees were males with close to 60% concentrated in the Springfield, Burlington and St. Albans local areas. Over 34% of the male exhaustees resided in the Springfield area which is indicative of the downturn in employment in the nonelectrical machinery manufacturing industry in that area.

EXHAUSTEES BY WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT AND SEX: Table III shows that half of the male exhaustees studied were receiving a weekly benefit amount of from \$55 to \$59 per week. In contrast, only 12.6% of the female exhaustees were receiving weekly benefits of from \$55 to \$59 per week prior to exhausting benefit entitlement. In fact, the weekly benefit amount of females tended to cluster at from \$35 to \$44, representing 48.4% of all female exhaustees. This points up the fact that females generally are employed in lower wage occupations.

It should be borne in mind that Vermont is one of the states which have "flexible" maximum benefit amounts based upon the average weekly wage in employment subject to the Vermont Unemployment Com-

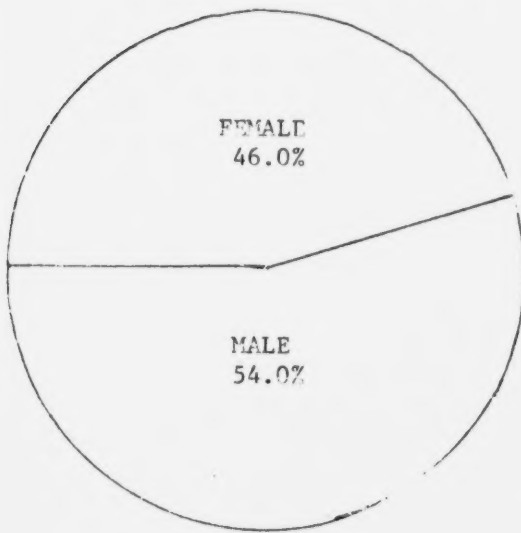
pensation Law. Where prior to July 1, 1971, the maximum weekly benefit amount was \$61.00, the maximum was raised to \$74.00 on July 1, 1971 and represents the maximum weekly benefit amount being paid in Vermont at the present time. In addition, as a result of a change in the Vermont Law due to enactment of No. 71 of the Acts of the 1971 session of the General Assembly, when the new determination of the maximum weekly benefit becomes effective on July 1, the new maximum is applicable to all claimants who are currently drawing benefits or may draw benefits after that date until a new maximum is determined.

OCCUPATIONS OF EXHAUSTEES: In Table IV, the occupations of claimants who exhausted 39 weeks of benefits are shown by occupational groups and sex. Among male exhaustees over one-quarter had occupations falling into the machine trades group, close to 19% in structural work occupations, and 14% in the clerical and sales group. As would be expected, well over half of the male exhaustees were skilled in "blue collar" or industrial type occupations. However, over 10% of the male exhaustees were experienced professional, managerial and technical workers.

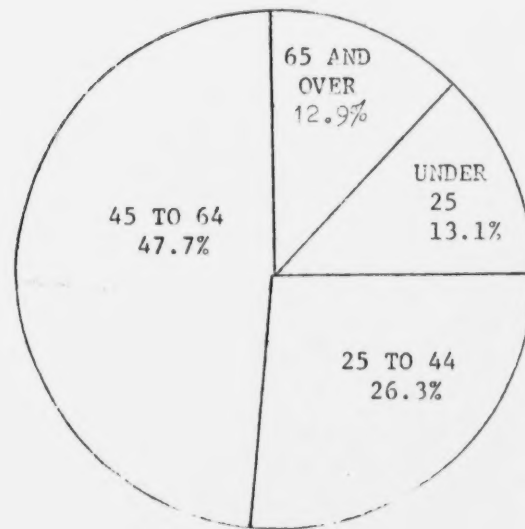
The dominant occupational group among females exhausting benefit entitlement was clerical and sales which accounted for nearly 38% of the occupations of women. This would normally be expected. However, the next largest group among women is bench work occupations prominent in manufacturing industries, and accounting for 32% of the occupational experience of women exhaustees. This is unusual as normally female occupations fall mainly into the clerical and sales and service groups. The higher than usual percentage of females in bench work occupations is directly attributable to job

CHART II

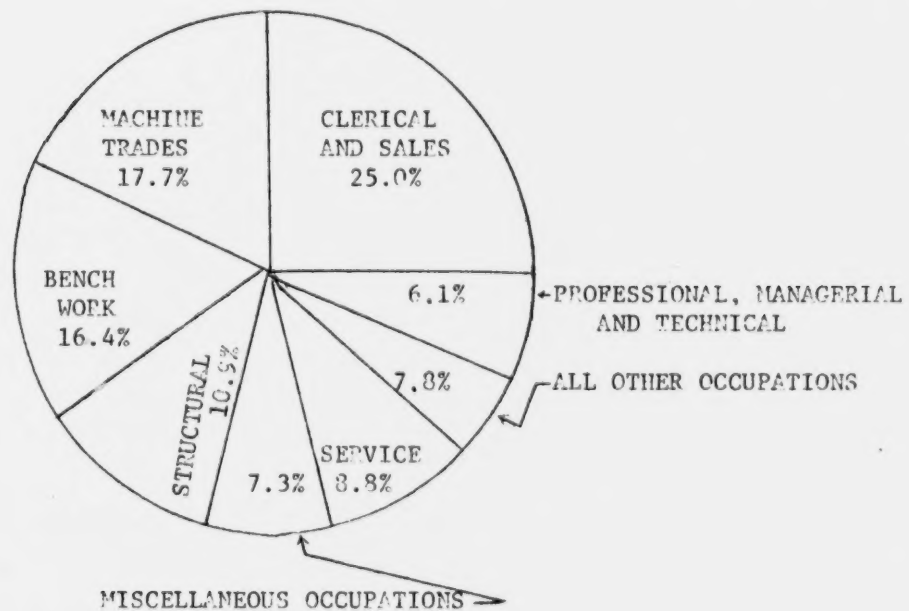
EXHAUSTEES STUDIED
BY SEX



EXHAUSTEES STUDIED
BY AGE GROUP



EXHAUSTEES STUDIED
BY OCCUPATION



NOTE: FOR DEFINITION OF OCCUPATIONS SEE TABLE IV

losses in the manufacturing industries. Between 1969 and 1970, manufacturing employment covered by the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Law declined by over 3,150 or 7.2%. However, in nonmanufacturing industries, employment in these same years increased by 2,500 or 4.2%. In all, 38% of the female exhaustees were skilled in industrial "blue collar" occupations.

EXHAUSTEES BY AGE GROUPS: Table XII presents a distribution of claimants who exhausted their benefit entitlement distributed by age group and sex. The great majority of such exhaustees were between 45 and 64 years of age. In fact, close to 48% of all exhaustees, 41% of male exhaustees and 56% of females exhausting their benefit entitlement were in the age group 45-64 years.

Table XIII distributes benefit exhaustees by labor force status and age groups. The data in this table shows that among exhaustees in the dominant age group of 45-64 years that over 54% were unemployed, and seeking full-time or part-time work, while over one-quarter, although unemployed were not looking for work. By far the largest labor force group among exhaustees under 25 years of age were the unemployed. Over 46% were either unemployed and seeking full-time work or unemployed and seeking part-time employment. This is also true of the age group 25-44 years of age as over 45% were unemployed and seeking either full-time or part-time work. Among exhaustees 65 years of age and over, only 12% were seeking full-time work, 47% seeking part-time work and 37% unemployed but not seeking work.

LABOR FORCE STATUS FOLLOWING EXHAUSTION OF BENEFITS: Each claimant exhausting 39 weeks of regular and extended benefits was requested to report his current work status - whether he was employed full or

part-time, unemployed or unemployed but not seeking work. All but one claimant reported this information and the results as reported by the exhaustees is shown in Table V and Table VI. The information in Table V distributes the replies by work force status and local office area while Table VI presents the work force status by sex.

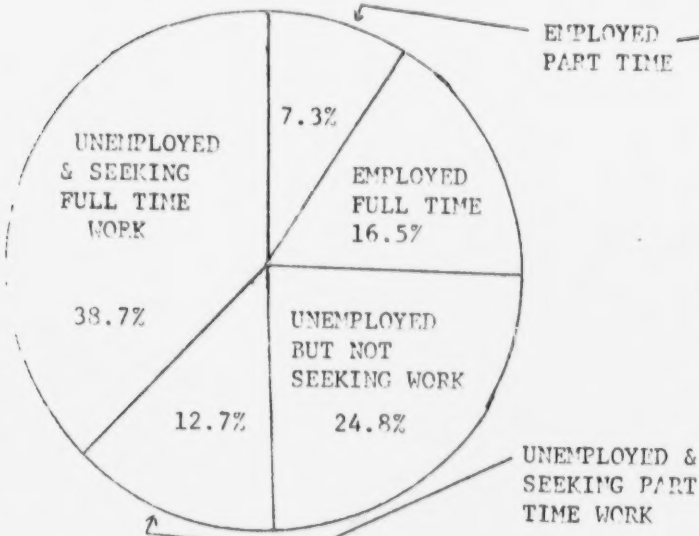
As would be expected, the largest group of exhaustees reported they were unemployed and seeking full-time work and represented 38.7% of the total exhaustees in this study. This same group - unemployed and seeking full-time work was predominant among both male and female exhaustees. However, it is interesting that the unemployed seeking full-time work was comprised of 46% males and 54% females even though only 46% of the total exhaustees studied were females. Thus, a higher percentage of females remained unemployed and continued as active jobseekers following exhaustion of benefits.

Nearly one-quarter of the total exhaustees studied were unemployed but not looking for work - close to 60% of which were male workers. Among all male exhaustees studies, 27.3% had withdrawn from active participation in the labor market while only 22.0% of the females were unemployed and not seeking work.

The reasons reported by the exhaustees as to why they are unemployed but no longer active jobseekers are presented in Table VIII. The reasons in order of size are retired (62.2%); keeping house (17.4%); illness (11.2%); pregnancy (4.1%); and all other reasons (5.1%). As the predominant reason for withdrawing from active job-seeking is retirement, two conclusions could be drawn as to why the exhaustee is no longer an active jobseeker: (1) the worker was retired previous to filing his initial claim for regular benefits, was able and available to work for the entire 39 weeks of benefits

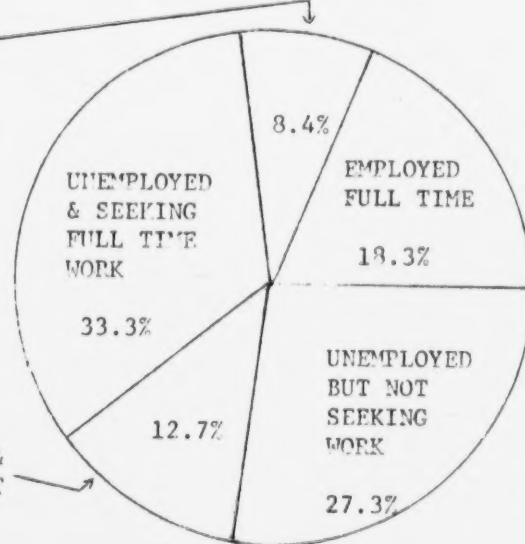
CHART III

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF ALL CLAIMANTS AFTER EXHAUSTING 39 WEEKS OF UI BENEFITS



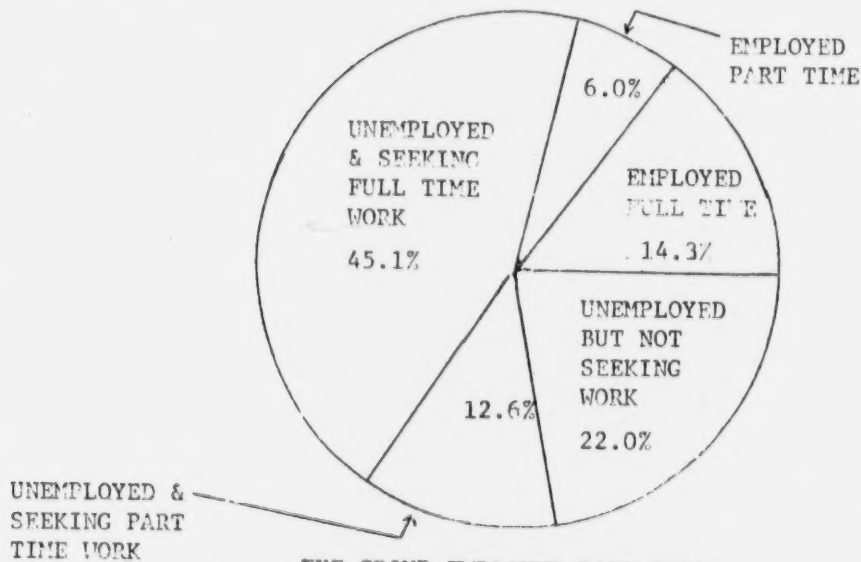
THE GROUP EMPLOYED PART TIME INCLUDES 3.0% WHO WERE SEEKING FULL TIME WORK

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MALE CLAIMANTS AFTER EXHAUSTING 39 WEEKS OF UI BENEFITS



THE GROUP EMPLOYED PART TIME INCLUDES 2.8% WHO WERE SEEKING FULL TIME WORK

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FEMALE CLAIMANTS AFTER EXHAUSTING 39 WEEKS OF UI BENEFITS



THE GROUP EMPLOYED PART TIME INCLUDES 3.3% WHO WERE SEEKING FULL TIME WORK

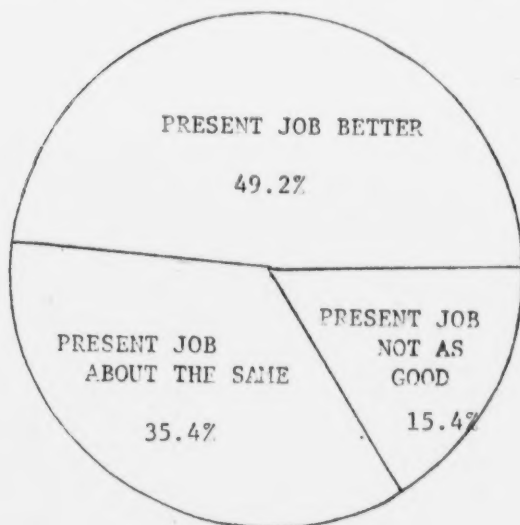
and once his benefit rights were exhausted, he withdrew from the labor market or (2) was always an active jobseeker and would prefer to continue as an active jobseeker but lack of suitable work due to the economic downturn forced his withdrawal from the labor market.

The next largest group of exhaustees were those who were employed full-time, (35 hours of work or more per week were considered full-time work.) Close to 17% of the exhaustees studied were employed full-time, a group comprised of 60% males and 40% females. Male exhaustees who were employed full-time accounted for 18.3% of all male exhaustees and 14.3% of all female exhaustees included in this study. The relatively large percentage of exhaustees who found full-time employment subsequent to exhausting 39 weeks of benefits, is somewhat surprising in view of higher unemployment levels prevailing during this period. Far more surprising is the fact that as shown in Table VII, over 49% of the exhaustees reported their present full-time job better than the job held prior to claiming unemployment benefits; 35.4% indicated the present job was about the same as the previous one. Only 15.4% of the exhaustees employed full-time indicated that the present job was not as good as their former job. Female exhaustees appeared to fare better than males as close to 58% of the females indicated their present job was better, while only about 44% of males were better satisfied in their new jobs.

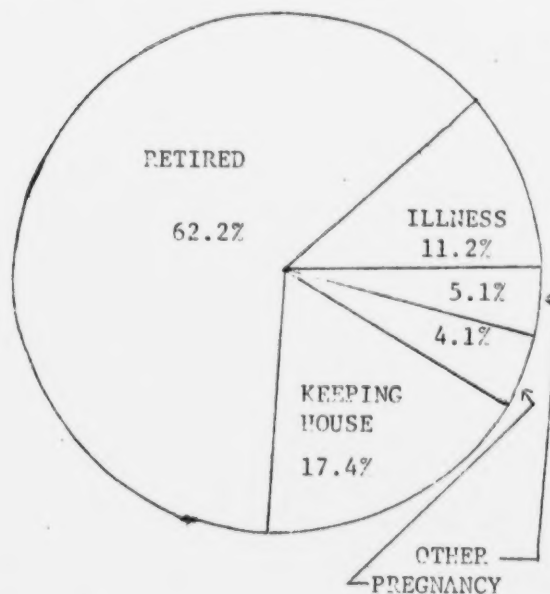
The remaining labor force status group of exhaustees were those who were employed part-time. This group which represented 7.3% of the total exhaustees in the study included 4.3% who were employed part-time and 3.0% who were so employed but were seeking full-time work. Close to 10% of all male exhaustees and only 6.0%

CHART IV

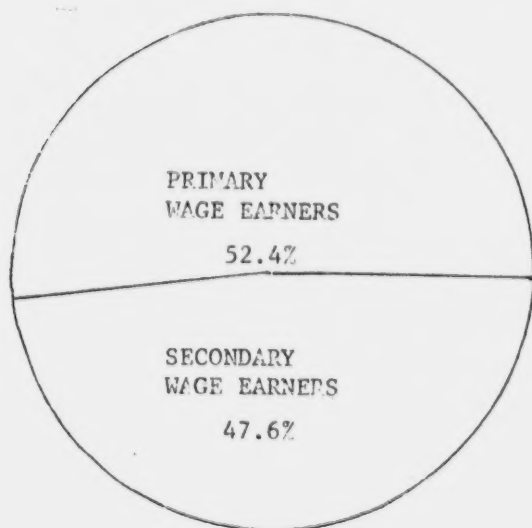
COMPARISON OF PRESENT JOB WITH
FORMER JOB FOR EXHAUSTEES
EMPLOYED FULL TIME



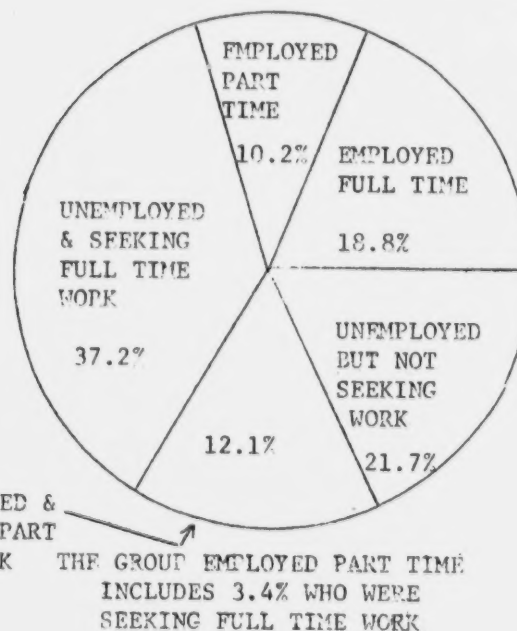
REASONS WHY EXHAUSTEES ARE NOT
ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK



PRIMARY AND SECONDARY WAGE
EARNERS AMONG EXHAUSTEES



LABOR FORCE STATUS OF EXHAUSTEES
WHO WERE PRIMARY WAGE EARNERS



of all female exhaustees were in this labor force group. Only one-half of the males employed part-time were seeking full-time work while well over half of the women, although employed part-time, were seeking full-time work.

Among all exhaustees reporting their current labor force status, 23.8% were employed either full or part-time, 51.4% were unemployed and seeking either full-time or part-time work while 24.8%, although unemployed were not actively seeking employment.

PRIMARY WAGE EARNERS: Of the 395 exhaustees who responded to the question on the survey form "Are you the primary wage earner? Yes or No," 52.4% indicated they were the primary wage earner in the family. Among exhaustees who were employed full-time subsequent to exhausting 39 weeks of benefits, 60% reported they were primary wage earners. Of those employed part-time, 82.4% were primary wage earners while among those employed part-time but seeking full-time work, 58.3% were primary wage earners. In the remaining labor force classifications, the percentage of primary wage earners was not as high. Among those unemployed and seeking full-time work 50.3% were primary wage earners; in the unemployed and seeking full-time work group 50% were primary wage earners while the lowest percentage of primary wage earners (45.9%), was among those exhaustees who were unemployed but not looking for work.

When the three groups which may be considered active jobseekers are combined, 50.7% indicated they were primary wage earners. (This combined group includes those employed part-time and seeking full-time work, unemployed and seeking full-time work, unemployed and seeking full-time work and unemployed and seeking part-time work).

If those who are employed part-time and seeking full-time work are excluded in order to reflect only those exhaustees without employment, there is no significant change in the incidence of primary wage earners. In fact, among the unemployed active jobseekers 50.2% are primary wage earners.

EXHAUSTEES WITH EMPLOYMENT OF ONE OR MORE WEEKS: Information presented in Table XIV shows the number of full-time weeks of work for all individuals exhausting 39 weeks of benefits and similar data is presented in Table XV based upon the number of weeks of part-time work. For purposes of these tables, a work-week of 35 hours or more was considered full-time employment, less than 35 hours part-time employment.

It must be emphasized that the number of exhaustees included in these tables will be greater than in tables dealing with labor force status. Labor force status as reported by the exhaustee reflects his current status and, for example, he could have had one or more weeks of work since exhausting his benefits but was currently unemployed.

Table XIV, therefore, indicates that 83 exhaustees representing 21.0% of all exhaustees studied, had one or more weeks of full-time employment since exhausting their benefit entitlement. The majority of such full-time employment was of short duration, from one to ten weeks. Among male exhaustees, 23% had some full-time employment since they exhausted benefits, again of short duration of from one to ten weeks. Only 19% of the female exhaustees had had some full-time employment since receiving their final weekly benefit, also of short duration of from one to ten weeks.

Table XV, which indicates the incidence of part-time work among

exhaustees shows that 13% had some part-time work since exhausting benefits, 17% of the male exhaustees but only 8% of the female exhaustees had had part-time employment.

The dominant duration for all exhaustees was from one to five weeks, although a relatively large number had had part-time employment of from 11 to 15 weeks. Among male exhaustees, the largest concentration reporting part-time work was between one to five weeks, while 40% of the female exhaustees had worked part-time for from 11 to 15 weeks.

When compared with all exhaustees included in this study, the data in Tables XIV and XV indicates that 34% had some form of either full-time or part-time employment since exhausting their benefit entitlement, including 39.5% of the male exhaustees and 21.4% of the female exhaustees.

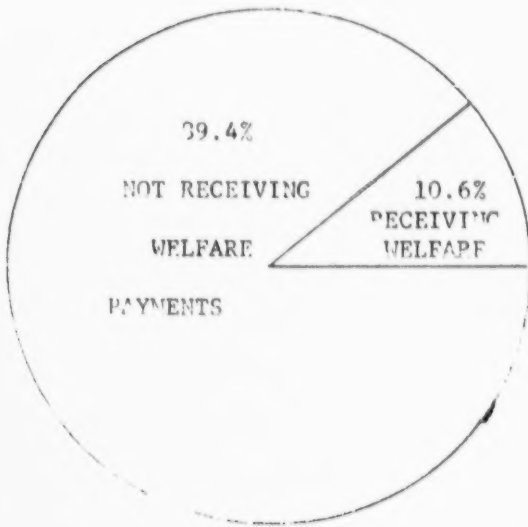
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES RECEIVING WELFARE PAYMENTS: Each exhaustee surveyed was requested to report whether or not he was receiving welfare payments. No attempt was made in this question to determine whether the welfare payments were received while drawing unemployment benefits or receipt of such payments occurred subsequent to exhausting benefit entitlement.

Table X presents a distribution of individuals who exhausted 39 weeks of benefits and were receiving welfare payments by sex and local office. This table shows that a total of 42 reported they were receiving welfare payments, including 32 men and 10 women. In relation to the total exhaustees included in this study, the number receiving welfare payments is surprisingly small. Among all exhaustees, this group represented only 10.6% of the total, 15% of the male and 5.5% of the female exhaustees.

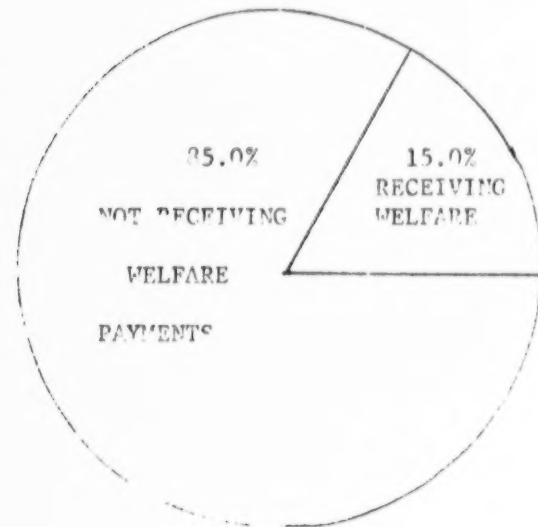
Nearly 43% of those exhaustees receiving welfare payments resided in the Springfield local office area with the majority male exhaustees. However, the number of exhaustees in Springfield receiving welfare payments represented only 14.6% of the total exhaustees from the Springfield local office area included in this study.

CHART V

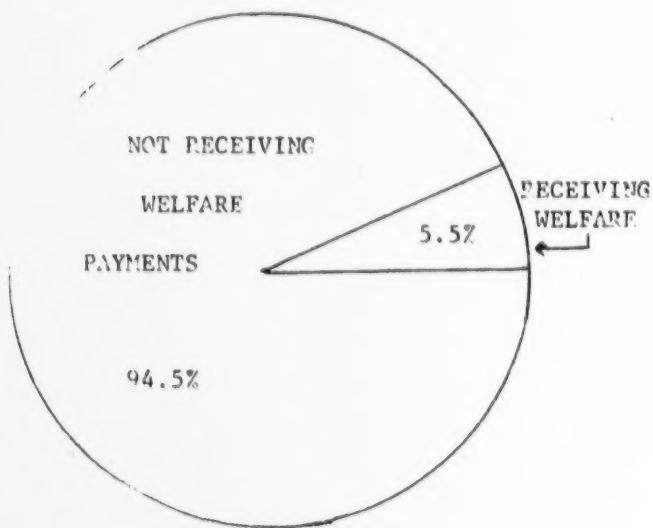
ALL EXHAUSTEES RECEIVING
WELFARE PAYMENTS



MALE EXHAUSTEES RECEIVING
WELFARE PAYMENTS



FEMALE EXHAUSTEES RECEIVING
WELFARE PAYMENTS



EXHAUSTEES RECEIVING WELFARE
PAYMENTS BY SEX

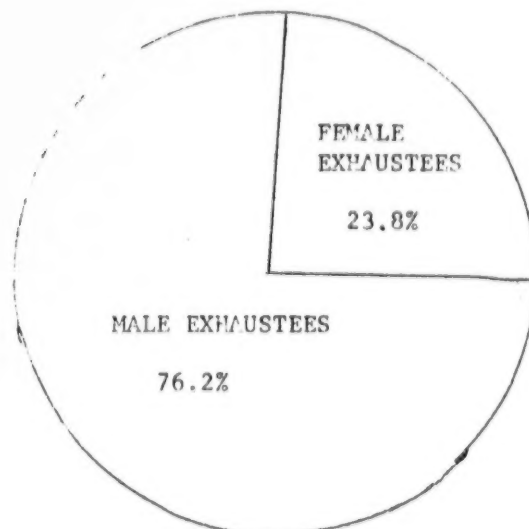


TABLE I
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES SURVEYED, WHO RETURNED SURVEY
FORMS AND USEABLE SURVEY FORMS BY LOCAL OFFICE

Local Office <u>1/</u>	Number of Exhaustees Surveyed	SURVEY FORMS RETURNED		USABLE FORMS <u>2/</u>	
		Number	% of Exhaustees Surveyed	Number	% of Exhaustees Surveyed
TOTAL, ALL OFFICES	686	418	60.9	396	57.7
Barre	44	32	72.7	32	72.7
Bennington	65	40	61.5	37	56.9
Brattleboro	7	4	57.1	4	57.1
Burlington	136	67	49.3	63	46.3
Middlebury	41	25	61.0	25	61.0
Newport	40	24	60.0	22	55.0
Rutland	50	32	64.0	31	62.0
St. Albans	84	47	56.0	44	52.4
St. Johnsbury	33	14	42.4	13	39.4
Springfield	182	131	72.0	123	67.6
White River Jct.	4	2	50.0	2	50.0

1/ See appendix for definition of areas served by each local office.

2/ Twenty-two survey forms were not used due to failure to report valid information.

TABLE II
EXHAUSTEES DISTRIBUTED BY SEX, WELFARE STATUS AND
LOCAL OFFICE

LOCAL OFFICE ^{1/}	SURVEYED EXHAUSTEES ^{2/}				RECEIVING WELFARE	
	Total	Male	FEMALE No. %		Number	% Of Surveyed Exhaustees
TOTAL, ALL OFFICES	396	214	182	46.0	42	10.6
Barre	32	16	16	50.0	2	6.3
Bennington	37	20	17	45.0	4	10.8
Brattleboro	4	1	3	75.0	1	25.0
Burlington	63	30	33	52.4	7	11.1
Middlebury	25	9	16	64.0	3	12.0
Newport	22	7	15	68.2	1	4.5
Rutland	31	23	8	25.8	0	0.0
St. Albans	44	24	20	45.5	4	9.1
St. Johnsbury	13	9	4	30.8	2	15.4
Springfield	123	73	50	40.6	18	14.6
White River Jct.	2	2	0	--	0	0.0

^{1/} See appendix for definition of areas served by each local office.

^{2/} Exhaustees returning usable survey forms.

TABLE III
EXHAUSTEES DISTRIBUTED BY WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT AND SEX

WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT <u>1/</u>	TOTAL <u>2/</u>		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL	396	100.0	214	100.0	182	100.0
\$15 - \$19	2	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
\$20 - \$24	4	1.0	2	0.9	2	1.1
\$25 - \$29	9	2.3	0	--	9	4.9
\$30 - \$34	18	4.5	2	0.9	16	8.8
\$35 - \$39	61	15.4	13	6.1	48	26.4
\$40 - \$44	62	15.6	22	10.3	40	22.0
\$45 - \$49	28	7.1	10	4.7	18	10.0
\$50 - \$54	38	9.6	18	8.4	20	11.0
\$55 - \$59	133	33.6	110	51.4	23	12.6
\$60 - \$64	41	10.4	36	16.8	5	2.7

1/ The maximum weekly benefit amount for claimants during January 1, 1971 through the week ending June 2, 1971 was \$61.00. On July 1, 1971, the maximum weekly benefit amount was raised to \$74.00.

2/ Exhaustees returning usable survey forms.

TABLE IV
EXHAUSTEES DISTRIBUTED BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL <u>1/</u>		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS	396	100.0	214	100.0	182	100.0
Professional, Managerial & Technical	24	6.1	22	10.3	2	1.1
Clerical & Sales	99	25.0	30	14.1	69	37.9
Service Occupations	35	8.8	18	8.4	17	9.3
Farming & Related	1	0.2	1	0.4	-	-
Processing Occupations <u>2/</u>	17	4.3	8	3.7	9	5.0
Machine Trades	70	17.7	55	25.7	15	8.2
Bench Work <u>3/</u>	65	16.4	7	3.3	58	31.9
Structural Work <u>4/</u>	43	10.9	40	18.7	3	1.7
Miscellaneous <u>5/</u>	29	7.3	21	9.8	8	4.4
Occupation Not Reported	13	3.3	12	5.6	1	0.5

1/ Exhaustees returning usable survey forms.

2/ Occupations concerned with refining, compounding, chemically treating, heat treating or similarly working materials and products.

3/ Occupations concerned with use of hand tools and bench machines to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble, inspect, repair and similarly work small objects such as jewelry, phonographs, light bulbs, musical instruments, tires, footwear, pottery, and garments.

4/ Occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing and similarly working structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplane engines, girders, plates and frames.

5/ Occupations concerned with transportation services, packaging and warehousing, utilities, amusement, recreation, and motion picture services, mining and logging, graphic arts and related activities.

TABLE V
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF EXHAUSTEES FOLLOWING RECEIPT
OF LAST UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Local Office <u>1/</u>	Total <u>2/</u>	Employed Full-time (35 hrs. per week or more)	Employed Part-time (less than 35 hrs. per week)	Employed Part-time but seeking full-time work	Unemployed & seeking full-time work	Unemployed & seeking part- time work	Unemployed & not looking for work
TOTALS	395 <u>3/</u>	65	17	12	153	50	98
Barre	32	5	-	-	13	5	9
Bennington	37	11	4	-	15	2	5
Brattleboro	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Burlington	63	11	-	-	26	6	17
Middlebury	25	5	1	-	12	3	4
Newport	22	2	3	1	10	3	3
Rutland	31	6	1	1	13	2	8
St. Albans	44	5	3	-	15	11	10
St. Johnsbury	12 <u>3/</u>	3	1	1	3	-	4
Springfield	123	17	4	6	42	17	37
White R. Jct.	2	-	-	-	-	1	1

1/ See appendix for definition of areas served by each local office.

2/ Exhaustees returning usable survey forms.

3/ One exhaustee in St. Johnsbury local office did not report labor force status.

TABLE VI
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF EXHAUSTEES FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF
LAST UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENT, BY SEX

LABOR FORCE STATUS	TOTAL ^{1/}		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTALS	395	100.0	213	100.0	182	100.0
Employed Full-Time	65	16.5	39	18.3	26	14.3
Employed Part-Time	17	4.3	12	5.6	5	2.7
Employed Part-Time Seeking Full-Time Work	12	3.0	6	2.8	6	3.3
Unemployed - Seeking Full-Time Work	153	38.7	71	33.3	82	45.1
Unemployed - Seeking Part-Time Work	50	12.7	27	12.7	23	12.6
Unemployed - Not Look- ing for Work	98	24.8	58	27.3	40	22.0

^{1/} Exhaustees returning usable survey forms. One claimant did not report labor force status.

TABLE VII
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME FOLLOWING
RECEIPT OF LAST UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENT
COMPARISON OF PRESENT JOB WITH JOB HELD PRIOR TO FILING
FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL	65	100.0	39	100.0	26	100.0
Present Job Better	32	49.2	17	43.6	15	57.7
Present Job About The Same	23	35.4	16	41.0	7	26.9
Present Job Not As Good	10	15.4	6	15.4	4	15.4

TABLE VIII
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES NOT LOOKING FOR WORK
DISTRIBUTED BY REASON

REASON	Number	% of Total
TOTAL, ALL REASONS	98	100.0
Illness	11	11.2
Retired	61	62.2
Keeping House	17	17.4
Pregnancy	4	4.1
All Other Reasons	5	5.1

TABLE IX
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES WHO WERE PRIMARY WAGE
EARNERS IN THE FAMILY BY LABOR FORCE STATUS

LABOR FORCE STATUS	Total	PRIMARY WAGE EARNERS	
		Number	% of Total
TOTAL	395	207	52.4
Employed Full-Time	65	39	60.0
Employed Part-Time	17	14	82.4
Employed Part-Time - Seeking Full-Time Work	12	7	58.3
Unemployed - Seeking Full-Time Work	153	77	50.3
Unemployed - Seeking Part-Time Work	50	25	50.0
Unemployed - Not Looking For Work	98	45	45.9

NOTE: All exhaustees did not report whether or not they were primary wage earners.

TABLE X
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES RECEIVING WELFARE
DISTRIBUTED BY LOCAL OFFICE AND SEX

LOCAL OFFICE	Total	Male	FEMALE	
			Number	% Female
TOTAL, ALL OFFICES	42	32	10	23.8
Barre	2	2		
Bennington	4	2	2	50.0
Brattleboro	1	1		
Burlington	7	5	2	28.6
Middlebury	3	1	2	66.7
Newport	1	1		
Rutland	-	-		
St. Albans	4	4		
St. Johnsbury	2	2		
Springfield	18	14	4	22.2
White River Jct.	-	-	-	

TABLE XI
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
AND WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENT

LABOR FORCE STATUS <u>1/</u>	TOTAL	W E E K L Y B E N E F I T A M O U N T ^{2/}				
		\$15-\$24	\$25-\$34	\$35-\$44	\$45-\$54	\$55-\$64
TOTAL	395 <u>3/</u>	6	27	123	66	173
Employed Full-Time	65		4	19	15	27
Employed Part-Time	17			5	2	10
Employed Part-Time- Seeking Full-Time Work	12			3	3	6
Unemployed and Seeking Full Time Work	152	1	9	60	24	59
Unemployed and Seeking Part-Time Work	50	2	9	12	7	20
Unemployed and Not Seeking Work	98	3	5	24	15	51

1/ Subsequent to receipt of last unemployment compensation payment.

2/ The maximum weekly benefit amount for claimants during the period January 1, 1971 to June 2, 1971 was \$61.00. On July 1, 1971, the maximum weekly benefit amount was raised to \$74.00.

3/ One exhaustee did not report labor force status.

TABLE XII
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

AGE GROUP	Total	Male	FEMALE	
			Number	% Female
TOTAL	396	214	182	46.0
Under 25	52	25	27	51.9
25 - 44	104	56	48	46.2
45 - 64	189	87	102	54.0
65 And Over	51	46	5	9.8

TABLE XIII
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES BY AGE GROUP AND
LABOR FORCE STATUS ^{1/}

LABOR FORCE STATUS	TOTAL	A G E G R O U P S			
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 & Over
TOTAL	395 ^{2/}	52	104	188	51
Employed Full-Time	65	19	25	19	2
Employed Part-Time	17	2	0	15	0
Employed Part-Time But Seeking Full-Time Work	12	0	8	4	0
Unemployed and Seeking Full-Time Work	153	19	40	88	6
Unemployed and Seeking Part-Time Work	50	5	7	14	24
Unemployed and Not Looking For Work	98	7	24	48	19

^{1/} Subsequent to receipt of last unemployment compensation payment.

^{2/} One exhaustee did not report labor force status.

TABLE XIV
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME SINCE RECEIVING
LAST UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENT DISTRIBUTED
BY NUMBER OF WEEKS OF FULL-TIME WORK ^{1/}

NUMBER OF WEEKS OF WORK OF 35 HOURS OR MORE	Total	Male	FEMALE	
			Number	%
TOTAL	83	49	34	41.0
% of All Exhaustees	21.0	22.9	18.7	-
1 - 5 Weeks	27	16	11	40.7
6 - 10 Weeks	28	16	12	42.9
11 - 15 Weeks	16	11	5	31.3
16 Weeks and Over	12	6	6	50.0

^{1/} Totals are larger in this table than in those tables dealing with labor force status as the exhaustees reported all weeks of full-time work even though currently they might not be employed full-time.

TABLE XV
EXTENDED BENEFIT EXHAUSTEES EMPLOYED PART-TIME SINCE RECEIVING
LAST UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENT DISTRIBUTED
BY NUMBER OF WEEKS OF PART-TIME WORK ^{1/}

NUMBER OF WEEKS OF WORK OF 35 HOURS OR MORE	Total	Male	FEMALE	
			Number	%
TOTAL	51	36	15	29.4
% of All Exhaustees	12.9	16.8	8.2	-
1 - 5 Weeks	22	18	4	18.2
6 - 10 Weeks	9	7	2	22.2
11 - 15 Weeks	14	8	6	42.9
16 Weeks and Over	6	3	3	50.0

^{1/} Totals are larger in this table than in those tables dealing with labor force status as the exhaustees reported all weeks of part-time work even though currently they might not be employed part-time.



STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602

August 17, 1971

Dear Sir or Madam:

We need your help! As a person who earlier this year received his last weekly unemployment payment you can help us find out what happens to people when they have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

Enclosed with this letter is a form which contains six questions which only you can answer. Will you please, therefore, help us by answering these questions on the enclosed form to the best of your ability and return the form in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

You may be interested in knowing that you are among a group of about 700 persons who are being asked these same questions. The answers you give to the questions will be grouped with answers of other persons so that your identity will be protected. Also, the answers you give will in no way affect your rights to future unemployment compensation benefits.

Your help will be greatly appreciated. So please answer the questions on the enclosed form and return it to us in the enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Knight, Chief
Research & Statistics

AMK/g
Enclosures

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1. S. S. No. _____ 2. Last Name _____.
3. Last Unemployment Check for Week Ending _____.
4. How many weeks have you worked since receiving your last Unemployment Check?
 - a. Full-time (35 hours per week or more) Number of Weeks _____.
 - b. Part-time (less than 35 hours per week) Number of Weeks _____.
5. What is your current work status? (check one below)
 - a. Employed Full-time (35 hours per week or more) _____.
 - b. Employed Part-time (less than 35 hours per week) _____.
 - c. Employed Part-time But Seeking Full-time Work _____.
 - d. Unemployed and Seeking Full-time Work _____.
 - e. Unemployed and Seeking Part-time Work _____.
 - f. Unemployed and Not Looking for Work _____.
6. If you are employed full-time how does present job compare with your last job before drawing unemployment benefits? Check one.
 - a. Present job better _____
 - b. Present job about as good as last job _____
 - c. Present job not as good as last job _____
7. If you are unemployed and not looking for work what is the reason?
 - a. Sick _____
 - b. Retired _____
 - c. Keeping House _____
 - d. Going to School _____
 - e. Pregnant _____
 - f. Other _____ Explain: _____

_____.
8. Are you the primary wage earner in your family? YES _____ NO _____.
9. Are you receiving Welfare payments? YES _____ NO _____.

Local Office Number _____